BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY *THOMAS J. PETRIKIN.*

Vol. VII. *WEDNESDAY, December* 24, 1823. *No.* 4.

Eighteenth Congress

Wednesday, December 3d.

House of Representatives.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Condict in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the Message of the President of the U. States.

Mr Taylor, of New York, submitted the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That so much of the Message of the President of the United States as concerns our political relations with other independent governments, be referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

2. *Resolved*, That so much of the President's Message as relates to commerce, to the erection of piers in the Delaware Bay, and the removal of obstructions to the entrance of the Harbor of the Port of Presque Isle, be referred to the Committee of Commerce.

3. *Resolved*, That so much of the Presidents Message as relates to a revision of the Tariff, with a view to the encouragement of manufactures, be referred to the Committee on manufactures.

4. *Resolved*, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the Army, the Militia, the Ordinance Department, the Military Academy, Fortifications, Armories, and Arsenals, be referred to the committee on military affairs.

5. *Resolved*, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the organization of the Naval Establishment, and the suppression of Piracy, be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

6. *Resolved*, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the Revenue and redemption of the Public debt, be referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

7. *Resolved*, That so much of the President's Message as concerns the Post office Department, and the revision of the laws relating to the same, be referred to the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

8. *Resolved*, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the settlement of the Public Accounts, be referred to the Committee on Public Expenditures.

9. *Resolved*, That so much of the President's Message as concerns our relations with certain Indian tribes be referred to the committee on Indian Affairs.

10. *Resolved*, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the the suppression of the African slave trade, be referred to a select committee.

11. *Resolved*, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the Cumberland Road, be referred to a select committee.

12. *Resolved*, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the connection of the waters of the Chesapeak and Ohio, by means of a Canal, be referred to a select committee.

13. *Resolved*, That the said select committees have leave to report by bill, or otherwise.

These resolutions were severally agreed to; when the committee rose and reported them to the House, and, the same being again read at the Clerk's table, were severally concurred in by the House.

The House adjourned.

Proceedings Of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8.

Petitions, for a change of place of holding elections in Auburn township, Susquehanna county: of George Grant, to be indemnified by another location for sundry unsatisfied land warrants—were presented and referred.

Mr. Barnard reported the following arrangement of the Governor's Message:

1 That so much of the message as relates to the election laws, and to the subject of wagering on elections, be referred to a special committee—Groves, Herrington, Henderson, Mahon and Dewart appointed

2. That so much of the Message as recommends a revision of the several acts of assembly providing for the maintainence and support of the poor, be referred to a special committee—Brewster, Cadwallader, Orr, Robertson and Power appointed.

3. That so much of the Message as relates to Education, be referred to the committee appointed on that subject.

4. That so much of the Message as relates to bridges and artificial roads, in which the State holds stock, or is interested, be referred to the committee on roads bridges and inland navigation.

5. That so much of the Message as recommends an alteration in the act directing the manner, time, and places of electing Electors of President and Vice President, so as to change the *place* of meeting of the Electors, from the seat of government to some other place, be refered to a special committee—Burnside, D. Mann, Duncan, Harrison and Feger appointed.

6. That so much of the Message as recommends the repeal or modification of the act imposing a duty on retailers of foreign merchandize, be referred to a special committee.——Emlen, Conyngham, Dickerson, Rea and Winter appointed.

7. That so much of the Message as relates to the Militia, the state of the Arsenals and the Public arms, be referred to the committee on the Militia system.

8. That so much of the Message as suggests a further diminution of the fees and salaries of officers, & recommends a more early promulgation of the laws, be referred to the committee on the judiciary system.

9. That so much of the Message as recommends a more prompt and strict accountability of officers and agents entrusted with the receipt and expenditure of public money, and recommends an annual examination of the monied concerns of the treasury, be referred to a special committee.—Smith, Barnard, Fry, Allshouse and Coleman appointed.

[The forgoing resolutions were adopted, and the committees appointed the day subsequent to the above.]

Thursday, December 11.

The Speaker laid before senate, a letter from the Secretary of the commonwealth and surveyor general, as follows:

Harrisburg, December 9, 1823.

"The undersigned, in virtue of the authority vested in them, by an act of assembly, passed the 1st April last, entitled "A supplement to an act directing the formation of a map of Pennsylvania," and agreeably to the directions therein contained, took an early opportunity of applying to Thomas Hulme, the assignee of the late John Melish, for the plates, prints and other property of the commonwealth which they understood were in his possession. Mr. Hulme absolutely refused complying with the demand, until the government would pay, or assume the payment of a large account stated to be due to Mr Melish. With the knowledge the undersigned possessed, that Mr Melish had received all the money which by law he was entitled to receive until he would have delivered a hundred copies to the surveyor general, agreeably to the provisions of the act directing the formation of the map, they, of course, denied any possibility, on their part, of complying with the condition he proposed; but engaged that on his surrendering the plates and other property, and furnishing and delivering as many copies as in addition to those furnished by Mr Melish would complete the hundred which, by law, he was to deliver, he should be paid five hundred dollars, as directed by an act of assembly passed on the 2nd of April, 1822, entitled "An act making appropriations for defraying certain expenses of government." After much delay and considerable correspondence, personally and by letter, the plates were, at length, deposited in the bank of Pennsylvania, and the hundred copies of the map, which the publisher was to deliver, are now here, subject to the disposition of the legislature. The other property has, as yet, been retained by Mr Hulme, and its recovery by legal process, has been committed to an attorney.

Mr Benjamin Tanner, who engraved the plate, has been engaged to continue the publication of the map, agreeably to the provisions of the act directing its formation, having given security to make settlement and do all other matters and things agreeably to the provisions of the act. Recent advices from them furnish assurance that by information which he is receiving, he will be able to introduce many improvements, as the publication progresses.

We have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servants,

ANDREW GREGG, *Sec'y.*
SAM'L COCHRAN, *S. G.*

Mr Smith offered the following resolution.

Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met:

That the Secretary of the commonwealth be authorised and directed to dispose of the state maps, as follows: to the *commissioners* of the several counties in the commonwealth, each one map for the use of the respective offices. To the secretary of the commonwealth and surveyor general, each one map. To the President of the United States two maps, one for the use of his office, and one for the use of the library of congress. To the secretary of war, the secretary of the navy, the secretary of the treasury and the postmaster-general each one map, for the use of their respective offices. To the secretary of the senate of the United States one map. To the clerk of the house of representatives of the United States, for the use of the said house, one map. To the executive of each state in the Union for the use of their respective legislatures one map. Adjourned.

Saturday, December 13.

Mr. Burnside, from the committee to whom was referred that item of the governor's message relative to the place of meeting of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, made REPORT:

The importance of the subject, and the high authority from which the recommendation of changing the place of meeting the electors of President and Vice President has emanated, induced your committee to give it their serious and deliberate consideration.

The constitution of the United States declares that "each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof shall direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled." This supreme head has left it to the respective states to direct who shall choose electors, and where they shall meet, to perform their functions Congress has declared the day on which those duties are to be performed. There is no uniformity in the manner of choosing electors: each state pursued that mode which was believed by themselves, to be the most suitable and best adapted to secure the permanency and happiness of the Union. So important a subject as the election of a President and Vice President, was not to be expected to have passed over, without producing some excitement. It frequently has engaged the attention of our distinguished statesmen; and the want of a uniform rule, as to the mode and manner of choosing electors, has been considered by many, as a most serious and alarming defect in the constitution of the United States.

It is believed, by your committee that at this time, the states of New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio and Mississippi, choose their electors by general ticket. That Massachusetts, Maryland, Kentucky, Illinois, Maine, and Missouri, choose by districts; and that in the states of Vermont, New-York, Delaware, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Indianna, and Alabama, they are chosen by the Legislatures. In our own state, the electors have always been chosen by the people, with the exception of the very memorable election of 1800.

After the excitement produced by that election had subsided, when no election was approaching that could produce a contest, when all was tranquil and harmonious the legislature of Pennsylvania passed a general law, providing for the future, and regulating the manner, times and places of holding the election, for electors, and directed, that the electors so chosen, shou d meet at the seat of government of this state, on the day appointed by congress. When vacancies should happen, by the absence of any elector, the same law provided, that the legislature should, by joint vote, supply the vacancy. Against this system, your committee have never, before, heard a murmur or complaint.

The day fixed by congress, the first Wednesday in December—the time fixed by the constitution, for the meeting of the general assembly, the first Tuesday in that month—it will generally happen, that the legislature are then in session, and that they have commenced their labors, the day preceding the meeting of the electors. Should it ever happen, that the month of December commences on Wednesday, the legislature will not be in session until the Tuesday following, and a special provision will be necessary to supply vacancies.

If it were so, that there was something *impure* and *imperfect* in a *communication* with the legislature and executive of this state, there is no time for even the *appearance* of the *exercise* of "extrinsic influence" for either branch of the government. Generally a majority of the popular branch of the legislature are new members; many of both branches unknown to each other; strangers to the executive—all the members of the house of representatives, and at least one-fourth of the senators, emanating immediately from the people.—Where a vacancy has happened in the electoral college, the practice has been, of choosing the elector from among the gentlemen attending at the seat of government, from the vacant district.

Your committee are not able to discover either impurity or imperfection in this system; nor can they discover either the want of *vigilance or caution*, nor can they suppose that there is a greater imperfection in the legislature supplying a vacancy in the electoral college, than there would be in any other body of men of the same number. In addition to this, it is a duty prescribed by law, and performed under the solemnity of their oaths.

Your committee, with all due respect to the opinion expressed in the message, "that no objection to the proposed alteration can arise, it is presumed from a contingent necessity of filling up vacancies, should any occur, as the electors present will be fully competent to the task of performing that duty, humbly conceive, that it is the subject to strong objections. Because the electoral college are not so numerous as both branches of the legislature, nor are they so immediately responsible to the people: because it is impossible to foretel how many will be present—whether a majority of the electors or a less number: and because the electors present may be strangers; nor can citizens be presumed to be there present from distant parts of the state, where absence is most likely to happen.

The law of 1802 appears to your committee to combine the very best and most approved mode of chosing electors—first, by the people, the source of all power, in this commonwealth, and the sovereign authority; and secondly, filling of vacancies by their immediate representatives, the mode adopted by many enlightened republican states of this great and happy confederacy. Believing, then, that the existing system is neither impure or less perfect than could be expected from human institution, they submit to the senate the following resolution:

Resolved that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of this item in the governor's message.

On motion of Messrs Burnside and Dewart, the resolution was read a second time and adopted.

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House of Representatives.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6.

The speaker presented a letter from the secretary of the land office, with documents, and one from the surveyor general.

Mr. Brown presented a petition from inhabitants of Allegheny; praying for the repeal of the law providing for the better education of the poor in Pittsburg, and for the passage of a general law on the subject.

Mr Cummings presented the petition of Stewart H. Whitehill, praying for a loan of two thousand dollars to aid a manufacturing establishment.

Mr. Dale presented a petition from inhabitants in Union county, relative to a turnpike road—referred to Dale, Snyder, M'Bride.

Mr. Streator presented a petition from Stephen Wilson, of Bradford county, praying compensation for a tract of land, confirmed to Connecticut claimants. Referred to Streator, Hays, Mitchell.

Mr. Sill, from inhabitants of Erie county, for aid to re-build the public buildings destroyed by fire, and to supply records which were consumed. Referred to Sill, Stinson, Ogle.

Mr. Clark offered the following resolution:

"Whereas it is of the highest importance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at large, and to her metropolis in particular, that the waters of the west and those falling into the Atlantic ocean, should be united by a canal and lock navigation, through the interior of the state so as to secure the trade of the counties bordering the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to the city of Philadelphia, and facilitate the transportation of the produce of western Pennsylvania, to a market on the seaboard; and also to connect by the ties of mutual interest the different sections of this great and growing commonwealth.

"And, whereas, a line of communication through the centre of the state, appears to be practicable, by the Union Canal, as now laid down, between the rivers Schuylkill and Susquehanna, and by the Juniata, Conemaugh, and Allegheny rivers, to the city of Pittsburg, Therefore

"*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of appointing commissioners and investing them with authority to examine and report to the next legislature, whether a canal and lock navigation can be extended at a reasonable expense, from Middletown, on the Susquehanna river, to the city of Pittsburg, by the rivers Juniata, Conemaugh and Allegheny."

Mr. Knight moved to refer an item of unfinished business, on the subject, of the Potomac and Ohio canal, to a committee. Committee, Knight, Stevenson, Markle, Sill, S. Lawrence Cummings, Cochran.

Mr. Gardner moved to refer an item of unfinished business, relative to election of inspectors in York borough. Referred to members from York county. And on further motion an item of unfinished business, relative to a complaint against Mills Hays, a justice of the peace, was referred to F. Smith, Shearer, Forry, Hummel, Hays.

Mr. Holgate moved to refer an item of unfinished business, relative to a new county, out of part of Philadelphia, &c. Referred to Holgate, Stinson, Wise.

Mr. Audenried moved for reference of an item of unfinished business relative to an academy in Orwigsburg—referred to Audenried, Huggins, Forry.

Mr. Lehman moved to refer an item of unfinished business, relative to the appointment of a board of commissioners, for the purpose of promoting internal improvement.—referred to Lehman, E. Lewis, Reynolds, Hummel, Diven, M'Clay, Ogle, Clark, Everhart.

On motion of Mr. Norbury, a joint committee, consisting of Norbury, Shippen and Hutter, were appointed, to join a similar committee from Senate, to open the returns of election for governor.

The following bills were reported.

An act for the relief of C. Trezilney of Centre county.

An act to authorise the executor of Elizabeth King dec'd, to sell a certain house and lot.

—

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

On Tuesday evening last a most violent attack was made upon a young man, who is clerk in the store of James Noble, at Hop Bottom. The circumstances as told to us, are these:

The young man on returning from Harford, whither he had been sent to receive a sum of money, was fired at by a villian who made his appearance by the way side. The fire was from a pistol; the ball struck the clothes of the young man, and penetrated as far as the vest pocket, where it lodged—its progress being arrested by a large knife which was luckily there. The discharge of the pistol frightened the horse, and the young man was instantly dismounted, when the desperado fell upon him with a knife and attempted to stab him; but did not succeed in giving a serious wound. It is highly probable that the villian was mistaken in the person, and that he did not discover his mistake till he came in close engagement, when he desisted from further violence and made off in great haste.

Montrose Gazette.

Inauguration } Governor Shulze's Address } Burnside on the Election

THE PATRIOT

Not for himself, but for his country."

WEDNESDAY, December 24

A bill has been reported in the House of Representatives by Mr. Mitchel "An act appropriating a sum of money for the erection of a Bridge over Baldeagle Creek, at Frederick Shenk's Fording, in this county.

In this day's paper will be found a correct return of the late election for Governor, which we would advise our readers to preserve, as it may be of importance to some of them hereafter.

"The urgent solicitations of the people."—*Harrisburg Chronicle,*

List of Justices of the peace appointed by Mr. Gregg, for Centre County, since the 14th of October last:

Daniel O'Bryan,
Ezekiel Evans,
Charles Carpenter,
James Kinnear,
Wm. P. Brady,
Jesse Fulton,
S. Miles,
I. Thompson,
S. Turner,
R. Shaw
Jacob Roop
Geo. Buchanon
Wm Keatly!!
Wm. Tipton!!
J. Gallaher
Absalom Liggit, &c.

Justices Sylvester Foster

One of the heaviest charges against Mr Findlay was, that he appointed a monstrous and unnecessary number of Justices of the peace, in every section of the state, and this was repeatedly urged by the Harrisburg Chronicle as the principle reason why he should not be re-elected. It seems, however, that Mr. Findlay, during his whole administration, has not appointed one-fourth part as many as did Governor Hiester since it was ascertained that those of "*his kidney*" were not to administer the government longer.

Now it would be really a matter of little consequence, were it not that Mr Hiester, by and with the advice, consent and approbation of Mr. Gregg, has appointed in different parts of the state, some of the most abandoned characters (with one or two exceptions) to fill these respectable offices, that could be found. Men lost to all sense of honesty and decency have been appointed justices of the peace, merely because they were the advocates of Mr. Gregg during the late campaign. Such conduct deserves greater reprobation than common honesty can give it.

It is with some degree of satisfaction, however, that we are informed the legislature contemplate removing those pests of society by address—that is, those who were appointed since the 14th of October 1823.

INAUGURATION.

From the Harrisburg Intelligencer.

Tuesday last, the 16th inst. being the day appointed by the constitution for the installation of the governor elect, the borough of Harrisburg was crowded by visitors from various parts of the state, who were desirous to witness this distinguished spectacle. At a very early hour the chamber of the House of Representatives, the place fixed on by a joint resolution of the two houses for the ceremony, was quite full; and long before the hour of 12, when the Governor was to be conducted into the Hall, it was filled to overflowing. The joint committee appointed to invite governor Hiester, waited on him at his lodgings, and conducted him with the Heads of Department to the lodgings of the Governer elect, where they were received by him and the committee appointed to wait on him.

By previous arrangement of the Military, two fine Battallions of Volunteers commanded by Major JOHN M. FORSTER, of Harrisburg, and WILLIS FOULK, of Cumberland, were prepared to pay the proper military salutes.—A band of music, with a guard of Volunteers were placed in front of the quarters of the governor elect. Governor Hiester and the Governor elect, accompanied by the committees and officers of government, having taken their proper stations in a conspicuous place, the military passed in front, giving the proper salutes.—The whole procession, with appropriate music from the bands and colors displayed, then moved down Second street up Market and Third streets, and to the Capitol in the following order:—The military being under command of Major Forster as senior officer.

Carlisle Hussars, Capt. Foulk.
Dauphin Cavalry, Lieut. Com. M'Alister.
Carlisle Artilery, Capt. Keller.
Carlisle Infantry, Capt. Armor.
Carlisle Guards, Capt. Alexander.
Cumberland Hornets, Capt. Zimmerman.
Hoguestown Guards, Capt. Clendenin.
Susquehanna Guards, Lieut. Com Wormley.
Harrisburg Guards, Capt. Wiestling.
Harrisburg Union Infantry, Capt. Piper.
Junior Guards, Capt. M'Ilwaine.
York Volunteers, Capt. Small.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ogle,	Mr. Kelton,
Mr. Norbury,	Mr. J. K. Mann,
Gov. ELECT,	Gov. HIESTER,
Mr. Stevenson,	Mr. M'Ilwaine,
Mr. Seltzer;	Mr. Barnard,

OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT,

State Treasurer,	Sec'ry. of Com'th.
Auditor General,	Attorney General
Surveyor General,	Secy. Land Office,
M. C. Rogers, esq. [present Sec'ry. of Com'th.]	Judge Smith.

COMMITTEE.

Mr. Lehman,	Mr. Coleman,
Mr. Wierman,	Mr. Eyster.

Band of music,
Volunteer Guard.

When the head of the military column reached the front of the Capitol, it was halted, and wheeled into line, when the whole presented arms, the Governor and Governor-elect acknowledging the salute, passed in front, and by the right of the line, into the chamber of the House of Representatives.—The Governor-elect was conducted to his seat at the Speaker's chair on the right; and Governor Hiester to his seat on the left. The Speaker of the Senate being placed on the right of Mr. Shulze, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the left of Gen. Hiester. The officers of government with the committees taking their assigned places in front of the Speaker's chair.

After a proper pause, the Speaker of the Senate rose, and in a neat and appropriate manner, stated the object of their assembling, and then administered the oaths of office to the GOVERNOR ELECT; the whole assembly rose at the same instant and continued standing till this solemn and impressive proceeding was concluded. Mr. SHULZE was thereupon declared governor of Pennsylvania, by the reading by the Clerk of the Senate, of the certificate of his election, and the interesting event was announced by a discharge of artillery in front of the capitol under the direction of a detachment of the Carlisle Artillery. GOVERNOR SHULZE then rose, and in a firm, audible and impressive manner, delivered his excellent and able inaugural address, to be found in this day's paper.

The troops having again formed in line, Governor Shulze and Gen. Hiester (Governor Shulze taking the right) with the committees and officers of government, passed along the line, was then again formed in columns with those gentlemen in front, when the whole returned by Walnut street, to the lodging of Governor Shulze; and the military again gave to them the marching salute.

The manly and dignified deportment of Governor Shulze, throughout the whole proceedings, was exceedingly gratifying to all who witnessed it.

The volunteers made a splendid and martial appearance, they performed all their movements with great military precision and skill; they gave life and spirit to the whole scene, and did credit to the military character of the state.

A numerous assembly of ladies graced the Hall of the House, during the inauguration. Every thing was conducted with great order and regularity and not an accident of any kind occurred to lessen the pleasures which all felt and expressed.

GOVERNOR SHULZE'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

ON HIS INDUCTION INTO OFFICE.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

ENTERTAINING as I do the opinion, that nothing should be more desirable to a good citizen than the esteem of a virtuous and free people, I will not attempt to disguise the pleasure, with which I now render to you my most grateful thanks, for the testimony you have given me of your confidence and regard.

And although the small services I have been enabled to perform in the course of my public duties, were wholly inadequate to the attainment of so splendid a distinction, yet I am not insensible to the expectations of my fellow citizens as manifested in the gratifying result of the late election For without the vanity to suppose, that they intended by their suffrages to express their approbation of my former conduct, there is an implied persuasion of the purity of my motives and the soundness of my political principles. It shall therefore be my unremitted endeavor, in the administration of the affairs of the commonwealth, to justify this favorable sentiment; and to that effort, I will dedicate the utmost exertions of my humble abilities with an honest zeal for the public good.

A frequent and anxious examination of the conduct of their magistrates, is an indispensible duty of freemen. It is essential to the preservation of liberty, that it should be guarded with jealous eyes. Conscious of the rectitude of my intentions, though diffident of my capability of executing the arduous trust with which I have been honored, I would not deprecate, but on the contrary, would respectfully invite the attention of my fellow citizens to the measures of their government. I must, however, bespeak their indulgence for the errors of judgment which in so difficult a station must frequently occur. All I can additionally promise is, that my inclinations will heartily second the solemn injunctions of the obligation by which I have just bound myself, to support our excellent constitutions. Bred up with a profound veneration for those illustrious charters, every day of my life enforces the conviction, that they are to be ranked among the most important benefits, that human wisdom has conferred upon mankind. At any other period, it might be deemed superfluous to commend the principles, which they contain, to the reverence and fostering care of my fellow-citizens. But the present times are distinguished by extraordinary events. A combination the most formidable the world ever witnessed, exists among the potentates of Europe, the object of which is nothing less than the entire prostration of the rights of man. The barriers of national independence have been forced, and a crusade carried on against the liberties of nations whose only offence was a calm and peaceful attempt to improve their condition. We have moreover seen a despotism whose very existence is a stain upon the escutcheon of christian Europe, exercising the most unheard of atrocities upon a christian people who were struggling to be free. The "Holy Alliance" looked on with folded arms, whilst the Turkish barbarians were polluting the altars, plundering the temples, burning the cities, and butchering the inhabitants of christian Greece. Neither the ties of a common faith, nor the admiration of her ancient splendor and heroic virtues, excited in the bosoms of that heartless conspiracy the least sympathy for the mother of republics. They regarded the regeneration of liberty in Greece, as adverse to the cause of thrones. In support of that cause doctrines have been promulgated by the league of despots in direct and deadly hostility to the principles upon which our institutions are founded. Whether the light of freedom is destined to be extinguished in Europe or to beam forth with brighter effulgence, *we* shall have equal reason to cherish the generous flame which animated the valor of our forefathers, and to preserve unsullied the liberties which they have handed down. In either case it will behoove us, not only to rejoice in the advantages which we possess, in a government founded upon the consent of the people and maintained by their authority but from a two-fold motive of gratitude to our ancestors and love to our children, to transmit to posterity those advantages unimpaired.

It will not be expected, fellow-citizens of the General Assembly, that I should at this time attempt to call your attention to the subjects which may be proper for your consideration during your session. Your own experience and better wisdom will suggest them in the regular course of your proceedings. I can only assure you that every measure for relieving the embarrassments of the community, for the improvement of the resources of our state, and for the promotion of the public welfare, will be supported by the ready and unreserved co-operation of the executive branch of government.

You will allow me nevertheless to submit a few remarks upon one or two topics of paramount importance Former Legislatures turned their attention with a liberality which did them great honor, to the subject of education. It must be acknowledged, however, that much remains to be accomplished in this respect, and that the requisitions of the constitution are still in a great measure unanswered. The object of the convention seems to have been, to diffuse the means of rudimental education so extensively, that they should be completely within the reach of all—the poor who could not pay for them, as well as the rich who could. Convinced that even liberty without knowledge, is but a precarious blessing, I cannot therefore too strongly recommend this object to your consideration

Another point which I would respectfully suggest, relates to the encouragement of industry at home. As this is a subject more peculiarly within the province of the national government, I would submit the propriety of your requesting our representation in congress, to exert its influence in establishing a tariff, which will completely protect American manufactures. The experience of seven years, has shewn that little dependence is to be placed upon the foreign demand for our agricultural products. It has been the policy of the most enlightened and prosperous nations of Europe, to exclude all articles of foreign growth or manufacture which they can themselves produce. One nation, by pursuing an opposite course, has sunk into an abyss of poverty and imbecility, though supported by all the mines of Mexico and Peru. These examples teach a lesson too intelligible to be misunderstood.

Tendering to you individually my best wishes for your personal happiness, I conclude with a sincere prayer that our efforts and deliberations may be crowned with success in the advancement of the true interests of our constituents, and that an all-gracious Providence will shower its blessings upon the commonwealth entrusted to our charge

J. ANDREW SHULZE.

December 16, 1823.

Correct Official return of the late General Election.

	J. A. Shulze.	*A. Gregg.*
City & County of Philad.	6652*	7757
Bucks,	3086	3095
Chester,	3291	3915
Lancaster,	4350	4902
York,	3912	2166
Cumberland,	2218	1318
Berks,	3569	3403
Schuylkill,	753	753*
Northampton,	3498	1490
Lehigh,	2156	1047
Wayne,	474	149
Pike,	398	220
Northumberland,	1564	824
Union,	1762	1098
Columbia,	1609	637
Washington,	4188	1414
Indiana & Jefferson,	1276*	386
Armstrong,	1346	374
Westmoreland,	3298	1650
Fayette,	2634	1070
Bedford,	2117	1130
Franklin,	2445	2014
Montgomery,	3148	2572
Dauphin,	1791	1663
Lebanon,	1669	1172
Luzerne,	1280	1291
Susquehanna,	657	544
Bradford,	977	804
Huntingdon,	1995	1495
Beaver,	1464	824
Allegheny,	2756	1856
Butler,	1216	515
Mifflin,	1772	1012
Delaware,	641	1465
Somerset,	1443	970
Cambria,	252	269
Lycoming, Potter & M'Kean,	1520	743
Tioga,	450	143
Greene,	1673	443
Adams,	1115	1698
Centre,	1895	749
Clearfield,	309	173
Crawford,	900	649
Erie,	754	604
Venango,	679	286
Mercer,	1373	611
Perry,	1323	604
Warren,	162	190

It appeared that the following votes had been given to *John* Andrew Shulze:

City & county of Philadelphia, -	5
Pike, - - - -	398
Indiana & Jefferson, - -	1276
Beaver, - - - -	1464
Crawford, - - - -	900
Venango, - - - -	679
	4,722

For John *A.* Shulze, Erie county gave - -		754
And for *Andrew* Shulze, Schuylkill gave - -		112
		5,588
Schuylkill county gave 53 votes for Andrew Gragg; and Wayne gave one vote for Andrew Greg.		
The result stood thus:		
J. Andrew Shulze,	84 340	
John Andrew Shulze,	4,722	
John *A.* Shulze,	754	
Andrew Shulze,	112	
		89,928
Andrew Gregg,	64,157	
Andrew Gragg,	53	
Andrew Greg,	1	
		64,211
Majority,		25,717

On opening the return of the city and county of Philadelphia, it appeared there were 5 votes for *John* Andrew Shulze.

Mr. Burnside moved that these five votes be added to those given for J. Andrew Shulze, as they were obviously intended for the same person.

Mr. Roberts doubted the authority of the convention to discuss any question or act in any legislative capacity at all. The only proper mode would be for the clerks to note any errors that might be found, and their correction would be a question for the two houses to determine in their seperate legislative characters. The motion was withdrawn.

In the result it appeared that in a part of the votes for Mr. Shulze, his christian name had been stated in a different way from that in which he usually writes it, viz instead of J. Andrew Shulze, it was *John* Andrew, John *A.* and *Andrew.* And that the surname of Mr Gregg had also been misspelled in some instances.

Mr. Burnside moved that the votes given to *John* Andrew Shulze, John *A.* Shulze and *Andrew* Shulze be added to the returns of J. Andrew Shulze, in their respective counties.

Mr R. Smith thought it could not so well be done, since the figures in the tally papers could not be easily altered. He observed, that a similar instance had occured, in 1799. In that case it appeared, that James Ross *of Pittsburg* had 26,259 votes, and *James Ross'* without any designation, 6,259 votes. It appeared that the tellers had put them down in separate columns, and had afterwards added them together, and they were all reported to be for the same person.

Mr. Roberts asked the opinion of the chairman on a point of order. He conceived the convention was incompetent to legislate in its present capacity and therefore, that a motion to that effect could not be received. The constitution did not authorize it. They were met merely to witness the opening of the votes; that had been done, and their duties had ceased as a convention. If they were to legislate, who was to preside? The house of representatives, he presumed was now in session, as he expected there had been no adjournment. If then, legislation was to proceed, the senate could only sit here as spectators. All legislative acts, required the concurrent votes of the two houses in their separate capacities. The only proper mode to be pursued, as he conceived, would be for the convention to adjourn for a short time; say half an hour; during which period, the two houses in their proper legislative capacities, might determine what course to take. He noticed two instances in which congress had pursued that course, with regard to election returns for President and suggested a wish that the gentleman from Centre (Mr. Burnside,) would withdraw his motion, for the purpose of a short adjournment.

Mr. Ogle said, the Pennsylvania legislature had met in general convention; the speaker of senate was the presiding officer,—in what respect they prevented him from acting on business for which they had convened, he could not understand.

Mr. Burnside could not consent to withdraw his motion, because he believed he was right; and he was not satisfied that he was wrong in not insisting on his motion to correct these errors as they proceeded allowing the whole number of votes to J. Andrew Shulze, that appeared to be intended for him, without distinction. It had been the uniform discussion, in all deliberative bodies that no misspelling of a name, or mistake of a clerk should defeat the public will. Now is the proper time to determine this question; and he hoped no adjournment would be agreed to, till the matter was decided.

Mr. R. Smith said the two houses were in a new state of things. It appeared that there had been a number of votes given that differed in spelling from the different candidates, and the question to decide was whether they should be added to those that were definitely designated or not. If the convention adjourn, for what purpose? —There was no law authorising them to act seperately on this subject

(He read from the constitution, an extract of the duties assigned to the convention) The convention is to declare who has the highest number of votes. How would they do that unless they determine who all the votes were given to? This convention must decide this point and declare. If they decide wrong, the election might be contested; and then the two houses would not know how to act in their seperate capacities, and thus the thing might be put right.

Mr Roberts said, the gentleman admits we are in a new state of things—if so it requires that we should deliberate. All he wanted was, that on this solemn question (for he must say he considered it the most so of any we can perform) the motions should be made, and proceedings had where they were to be recorded. For nothing could appear on the journals, except the result of the election, as reported by the tellers of the respective houses.

Mr Mahaney said it appeared the gentleman from Montgomery (Mr Roberts) thought this body had no authority to decide this matter—if so there is no authority that can determine. Suppose the two houses seperate to legislate on the subject, in their respective capacities, and should disagree in their decisions—if they come back into convention again, it must be determined here at last he was of opinion, that this convention could alone decide the question.

Mr Stevenson thought there was no necessity to adjourn. The constitution says the *person* having the highest number of votes shall be governor. Who is the *person* having the highest number, and how is it to be known? Surely those who open the votes must determine, if it be done at all There was another difficulty; the two houses might not think themselves authorized to act on the question—they might not choose to meet in convention again, when once seperated. It was clear to him they ought now to determine.

The chairman said he had now been called on for his opinion on a point of order. It was clearly his opinion, that this question ought to be determined here in this convention It appeared to be the only purpose for which the convention was authorized, to ascertain and declare who had the highest number of votes. This they could not do unless they determine who all the votes were given for.

Mr. Burnside's resolution was carried without a division.

A rumor has been afloat in this city for some days past, that Mr. Rush had made an enquiry of our government, by the request of the English cabinet, to ascertain whether *the United States were prepared to join England to a united resistance to any attempt of the holy alliance, upon the independence of the South American Republics.* We confess that we are credulous to believe not only this, but that England is prepared to join us in resisting all further attempts on the part of the allied powers, to colonize this country. They have large possessions on this continent, to defend from foreign agression as well as the United States. England is jealous of Alexander's power, and the settlement which he formed on our western frontier, has already been with the English cabinet, a subject of remonstrance. *Bal. Morn. Chron.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

The Etoile, a Paris paper, notices the fitting out of an armament at Cadiz, to assist the Royalists of Peru in "re-conquering that fine country from the revolutionists." Ferdinand, says a letter from Madrid, has ordered that the Asia, a line of battle ship, with two other large ships, shall forthwith sail to Lima, with reinforcements for the royal army.

We have given this evening the substance of the charges against the unfortunate Riego. It now appears, says the Courier, that he is not to be put upon his trial as one of the original promoters of the revolution, nor for any of those innumerable crimes which are so much dwelt upon without being specified; but as a member of the Cortes, and as having in that capacity voted for the removal of the King and Royal Family from Seville. A letter from Madrid states that Riego is allowed ten days to prepare his defence.

Barcelona capitulated on the 28th of October.

The Cadiz dates are to the 27th Oct. not as late by 2 days as those received by the Gen Brown.

The Diario of the 26th, contains the edict of Governor d'Aunoy, re-establishing all the police regulations upon the same footing as they were before the revolution. All the Constitutional troops at Cadiz has been disbanded: the choice of future residence has been given to them.

The London Courier of the 6th contains an interesting statement of events which occupied the Cortes for some days previous to the King leaving that city. It is drawn up by Senors Ruiz de la Vega and Oliver, members of the Cortes; these gentlemen are now in London.

A letter from Madrid of the 27th states, that the King was expected in that city on the 11th of November. The same letter adds, that in Catalonia, the love for the Constitution is as firmly rooted as ever in the hearts of the people. Since the departure of the King, eight thousand passports have been delivered. All those issued by Gen. Valdes, have been declared null.

A letter from Gibraltar, of the 16th October, mentions, that that place was crowded with the unfortunate Spaniards, who had fled there for refuge. Among them were upwards of sixty of the most distinguished deputies of the Cortes: among whom were Valdez, Alava and Infantes. Quiroga, Yandiola, Manzanares and Calatrava were also there. Sir Robert Wilson arrived at Gibraltar on the 12th, and was to sail for England by the first packet.—Yandiola and Calatrava, are to proceed to England. They intend, it is said, to lay before the English Ministers the minute of the King's Manifesto, of the 30th September, in which he made several important corrections with his own hand. "The Revocation of this decree must have been the more surprising, as the guarantees which it contains correspond with the assurances which were given by his Royal Highness, the Duke d'Angouleme to General Alava, when he was sent with a flag of truce."

The King of Spain has dismissed from his service the widow of Astorga, the Countess de Moi, and the wife of Hubianes. He has also withdrawn the key of gentleman from the Count de Fuentes, who married a comic actress.

A French paper announces the death of Gen. San Miguel: it is added that he put an end to his existence.

The municipality of Madrid intend to present the Duke d'Angouleme with a sword, of the value of 75,000 francs.

FRANCE.

The Paris dates are of the 5th November. They announce, as certain, the dissolution of the chambers.

The Duke d'Angouleme was expected to arrive in Paris on the 5th of November.

An unusual mortality has occurred at Paris during the last six months.

Prince Hohenlohe, commander in chief of the 3d corps, was dangerously ill at Paris.

A despatch from Moncey states that Sea Urgel surrendered on the 22d of October.

A Paris paper, of the 2d of November, revives the report that the Marquis La Fayette, intends to visit the United States.

The Milledgeville Journal contains the report of an important capital trial, which took place in Jones Superior Court, at October term last, in which John M. Williams was indicted for the murder of his wife on the 14th of May previous. Such had been the popular excitement by aggravated circumstances attending this bloody transaction that three full pannels of 48 jurors each, had been successively summoned before the trial commenced. The deceased was an amiable woman, but the prisoner was a person of a sour and morose temper and jealous disposition. They had been married about six years and had four children; during that time the unfeeling husband had frequently treated his wife with cruelty; and although her body had often exhibited marks of violence from his brutal hands, yet she had never murmured nor resisted, and the least expression of sorrow for such unmanly acts had always insurred her forgiveness and awakened her affectionate regards. The shrieks of the wife on the fatal evening alarmed the neighbours and witnesses, who swore the unnatural crime upon the prisoner, but did not arrive till he had almost severed her head from her body with a razor, and inflicted several other wounds in vrrious parts of her body with a two bladed pocket knife. The trial was one of unusual interest, and the prisoner's counsel attempted to establish the fact that he was insane, but did not succeed, and the Jury returned a verdict of guilty. The wretched man acquiesced in the justice of the verdict, and the Judge, after an eloquent address, in which he portrayed in strong colours, the dark features of the horrid crime pronounced the solemn sentence of the murderers doom.

We understand, says the National Intelligencer, that Commodore Hull will be instructed, by the Government to pay a short visit to the Sandwich Islands at as early a period after his arrival in the Pacific Ocean, as the public interest will permit him to be absent from the Coast of Chili and Peru. The frigate United States which is the flag ship of Commodore Hull, will sail from Norfolk in about two weeks.

SHIPWRECK.

The Spanish schooner Ligira, captain Roco, 16 days from Havana for this port, was lost on a reef three miles from Montaug Point, on Saturday evening last, at eight o'clock The captain, mate, two passengers and six seamen were saved. Five Spanish sailors and the cook were lost. The cargo consisted of fruit and about 10,000 dollars in specie; about half the specie was saved. The survivors have arrived here.

N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

MURDERS—John Zimmerman, who resides beyond the blue mountains on the borders of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, about a week since, murdered his own daughter, a young woman of about 20 years of age. The unnatural father, after he had driven the rest of the family from the house, dragged his sick daughter out, trampled upon, and finally killed her. A marriage which the daughter intended to contract, and which was disapproved by the father, is said to have occasioned the horrid event.

"She that bridleth not her tongue," shall PAY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS! A lady by the name of Mary Patton, has been sentenced to pay five thousand dollars at Clarksburg, Pennsylvania, for slandering the character of Mr. Eskridge Hall.—Balt. Pat.

(COMMUNICATED)

MARRIED—On Thursday evening last, by the Rev JAMES LINN, Mr. JAMES M'MASTERS to Miss ELIZA LIPTON both of Milesburg.

United by the strongest band,
Together joined in heart and hand;
May they forever fully prove,
The blessings of conjugal love.

ASTRAY.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in Ferguson township, Centre County, some time in October last,

A Brindle Heifer,

with a white spot on her forehead, between two and three years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of as the law directs.

THOMAS CUNINGHAM.

December 20, 1823.—¶3t.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD

At public sale, on Friday the 30th day of January next, at the Inn of *Isreal Pennington* in Aaronsburg, a lease of

THREE YEARS,

commencing on the 1st day of April next, of that very valuable tract of land, containing about

350

ACRES, distant one mile from Aaronsburg, now in the tenure of Peter Homan. This land is of superior quality; it is well watered; is in good order, and has thereon a good

HOUSE & BARN,

together with an orchard—

ALSO,

In the same manner, will be sold at the public house of Jacob Maize in Youngmanstown, on Saturday the 31st day of January next, a similar lease of that fine farm of

450

ACRES, about two miles from said Town, now under lease to John Kauffman. This farm is as good as that above described. Terms for the above leases are a money rent, payable yearly: those as to mode of farming—plaster to be sown, &c. will be made on the days of sale, by

WM. H. HALL, *Agent for the Heirs of Wm. Maclay jr. Deceased.*

December 18th 1823.

TO RENT

That well known

HOUSE & LOT,

situate in the Borough of Bellefonte formerly occupied by *John M'Kee* as a *TAVERN.* There is on the premises a commodious

STABLE,

well calculated for tavernkeeping The above premises will be rented to any person wishing to commence Tavernkeeping, or to a private family. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next. For terms apply to the subscriber

ELIZABETH M'KEE Sr.

Bellefonte, December 24th 1823.

NEW STORE

CAMBRIDGE & PETRIKIN,

Inform the public, that they have just received, and now offer for sale, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce, an elegant assortment of

NEW GOODS,

consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, &c.

Their store is on the north-west corner of the Diamond, and the same lately occupied by Messrs. *Hammond & Page.*

Bellefonte, Dec'r 9th, 1823.

PARTNERSHIP.

PRUNER & TATE,

RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE PUBLIC, THAT THEY HAVE COMMENCED THE

CARPENTER & CABINET MAKING

business, in the Borough of BELLEFONTE, in their shop, nearly opposit the Presbyterian Church, where they intend carrying on the said business' in all their various branches. They intend having in their employment the best of workmen, and keeping on hands at all times a large quantity of work, where persons desirous of purchasing can be accommodated at the shortest notice. Cash, or country produce will be taken in payment at the market price.

BELLEFONTE, DEC'R. 17, 1823.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

By order of the Orphans Court of Centre County,

WILL BE EXPOSED TO

PUBLIC VENDUE

ON THE PREMISES,

on Tuesday the 30th day of December next, a certain tract of land, containing

60 ACRES,

or thereabouts, with a log dwelling house, barn, and smith shop, and about 30 acres cleared, situate in Haines township, in the County of Centre, aforesaid. It being the real estate that was of George Zubler, late of said township, deceased TERMS of sale, one half in hand, and the remainder in two annual payments Due attendance will be given by Michael Mosser and George Peters, administrators.

BY THE COURT,

Certified by

F. B. SMITH, *C. O. C.*

Bellefonte Nov. 26, 1823.

PENNSYLVANIA INTELLIGENCER,

Legislative Reports.

This paper will report the proceedings of the legislature, as usual.

The terms of subscription will be the same as heretofore.

For the session only,	$1 50
For 6 months, session included,	2 00
For the year,	3 00

No doubt the proceedings this session will be unusually interesting The matters that are expected to come before the legislature are very important. The most prominent of these will be the renewal of the *bank charters*; the *free road* question; appropriations to various objects of improvement; among which will probably be the Potomac and Ohio canal. There will be, we are happy to say, much *talent* and *experience*, in the legislature; and we have no doubt that every public question will receive a due share of *attention*, *deliberation* and *discussion.*

We shall endeavor to keep our readers apprized of the progress of business—giving a general epitome of the arguments, on public questions, & some of the speeches, at length.

Such as wish to avail themselves of the whole history of the proceedings, had better send their names early:

Good opportunities will be afforded by the members to make applications

Harrisburg Nov. 21.

PROCLAMATION.

Notice is Hereby Given

THAT a court of Common Pleas General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Orphan's court, in and for the county of Centre, will be held at the court house in the Borough of Bellefonte on Monday the 26th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, of which the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables within said county will take notice, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done; and all suitors, jurors and witnesses are also requested to be and attend at said court, and not depart without leave.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte this seventeenth day of December A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

JOSEPH BUTLER, *Sh'ff.*

HARRISBURG CHRONICLE, *LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS*

The proceedings of the Legislature of Pennsylvania will be reported for the Chronicle at the ensuing session, as they have been for several years past, briefly, faithfully, and impartially. The Chronicle will be issued twice a week, at $1 50 the session, to be paid in advance.

It has not been the practice of the editor of this paper to make extensive promises with regard to any of his undertakings, and he does not intend to enter upon it now. The size of this sheet, and the necessity that exists of devoting a part of it to adveritsements, are of themselves bars to the publication of every thing that is said and done in the legislative body.—All, therefore, that we wish to be expected of us, is what we know we have the ability to perform, and that is to furnish a brief sketch of the origin, progress and termination of all matters agitated, with a condensed view of the arguments advanced upon subjects of a general nature, and occasionally, what we conceive to be the best of the arguments at length. The re-chartering of the Banks, the Ways and Means, the Free Road, &c are topics that will claim much of the attention of the Legislature, and of the people, and of the proceedings upon them our patrons shall have early and accurate advice.

November 13, 1823.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, the following lands, situate in the county of Clearfield: A valuable farm containing

300

acres, on which are erected a good DWELLING HOUSE and a new LOG BARN, with about fifty acres cleared, seven of which are meadow, and much more can be made with little expense, a thriving APPLE orchard, a number of PEACH and other fruit tree.

ALSO,

A handsome FARM, adjoining the above, containing

200

acres Improvements, a log dwelling house and barn, out houses, and about seventy or eighty acres cleared; sixteen of which are meadow—a bearing APPLE and PEACH orchard, besides a variety of other fruit trees;

ALSO,

a tract of land adjoining the last mentioned, containing about 200 acres, with small improvements, but elegant land, and easily cleared;

ALSO,

in that neighborhood, two tracts of unimproved land, containing 2000 acres, the quality of which, comparatively, is the best in that county.

These lands possess advantages, which many in that country are deprived of. They are situated three or four miles from the Susquehanna River; four or five from the mouth of Anderson's creek; and from a mile to a mile and a half from the turnpike, leading from Erie through Bellefonte. The State road from Huntingdon intersects this turnpike, and passes the houses of the improved tracts. Persons wishing to erect water works of any description, will find these lands in every respect well calculated for that purpose; the seats on two of the tracts, one improved, are considered the best in that part of the county, well supplied by nature immediately about them, with valuable sawing timber, such as pine, cherry, oak, &c. which if converted into boards and scantling, and sent down the Susquehannah, would realize to the owner a handsome profit. The land is generally timbered with oak, hickory, &c

The price will be very moderate, for the improved, by paying half in cash, and the remainder in equal payments. The unimproved, by paying part in hand, and the remainder by installments, the subscriber will sell much lower, than any that has heretofore, or that now is, offered in that or any adjacent county; say, from $1, 50 to $2, 00 per acre, according to the payments. For further information, enquire of the subscriber, living in Cambria county, William F. Boone, Bellefonte, or Samuel Johnston, near the premises.

JOSEPH BOONE.

Cambria county, June 16. 1823.

N, B. There is also a large body of land, some thousand acres, near the above described, most of which is first rate land, and which the subscriber will sell at a moderate rate J. B.

BOOKS
AT REDUCED PRICES.

IN consequence of the death of David Hogan late Bookseller of Philadelphia, a stock of valuable

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

has been placed at the disposal of the administrators of his estate, to be sold at reduced prices for cash. Orders for all Books and Stationary articles generally used through the country will be satisfactorily supplied. The stock also comprises one of the best collections of Miscellaneous Literature in the country, including a great number of English books, which will be sold cost value, and in many cases below it. To Clergymen it affords a good opportunity of furnishing themselves with scarce and standard works on theology, both in English and Latin. Orders forwarded, or application made at the store No. 255 MARKET STREET to

JAMES HOGAN JUN'R.

will be faithfully attended to.

Nov. 17th, 1823.

FOR SALE
Or Rent.

The subscriber being desirous of retiring to private life, offers for sale or rent, that well known

TAVERN STAND

in which he now keeps tavern, in the Borough of Bellefonte. Their are on the premises, an elegant

STONE HOUSE,

together with a large and commodious Stable. He will also sell or rent

NINE OUT-LOTS,

adjoining the Borough of Bellefonte Any person desirous of commencing tavern keeping, will find it greatly to his advantage to purchase or rent the above premises. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in the Borough of Bellefonte, at the Sign "Captain Lawrence."

JOSEPH UPDEGRAFF.

Bellefonte, Dec'r 4th, 1823.

Militia Notice.

The Field Officers of the 111th Regiment, P. M. will hold a Court of Appeal for the 1st Battalion of said Regiment, on the 24th day of this present month, at the house of James Brown Innkeeper, Lamar township, Centre county; and for the 2nd Battalion of said Regiment, on the 26th day of this instant, at the house of John Rankin, Innkeeper, in the Borough of Bellefonte, for the purpose of exonerating the collectors of Militia Fines for said Battalions, from any fines, which, in their opinion, it is impracticable for them to collect, or which ought not to have been imposed.

THO. HORREL, *Brig. Ins. 1st Brig, 10 Div, P. M.*

STRAY.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in Spring township Centre County, some time in June last,

A Red Heifer,

with a white spot on her shoulder between one and two years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of as the law directs.

HENRY SWARTZ.

December 4, 1823.

FOR SALE,

ONE half, or a smaller quantity, of a 400 acre tract in Potter township, Centre County, belonging to the estate of Mrs. *Eleanor M. Wallace,* late of Maclaysburg, Dauphin county, dec'd. The land is of superior quality; it is well wattered; about one third of it is cleared, the rest well timbered. It has generally been divided into two farms, there being a house and stable at each end of the tract. The purchaser may have either end, and as much of the cleared land as he wishes. The title is indisputable. Possession can be given on the 1st of April next.

Mr. William Allison, residing at Potter's Mills, near the premises, will show them to persons desirous of purchasing. For terms apply to him or either of the subscribers.

WM. P. MACLAY,
WM. GRAYDON, } *Ex'rs.*
WM. M. HALL.

Lewistown, Nov. 5, 1823.—wtf

Daring Robbery.

$500
REWARD.

On the morning of the 5th of November instant, *Robert Miller* on his return from Kentucky, was ROBBED, on the Turnpike Road, two miles above the turnpike gate at Blair's Gap, of the sum of

5,300 Dollars.

The robbery was committed by two men dressed in *Blue* Clothes; one of them about five feet nine inches high, sandy complexion, very light beard, and without whiskers.

The other somewhat larger, with a black beard, & large black whiskers shaved to a point on the chin. The money was in notes on various banks, viz: United States Bank, 100ds 50's 20's, 10's and 5's—Virginia notes, as near as he can recollect, four of $100 each, two of which had been cut, and one of them pasted with wafers; also some 30's and tens on the same bank: some Pennsylvania notes, amongst which were one $50 on the Bank of Pennsylvania, and one $50 on the Schuylkill Bank, at Philadelphia, and about $300 in 5 & 10 dollar notes on the Auburn Bank of New York.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the villains, or either of them, and the recovery of the money, or half that sum for either.

VALENTINES & THOMAS.

Bellefonte Iron Works, Centre County, Pa. Nov. 7th, 1823.

N. B. The Editors of the Harrisburg Chronicle, Lancaster Gazette, & the United States Gazette will please give the above three insertions, and forward their bills to the subscribers.

V. & T.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A tract o land containing

118

acres situate in Lamar township Centre county, adjoining the Washington Furnace lands, and others; late the estate of Charles Bennet, deceased. If the above land is not sold on the 25th of December instant, it will be rented. For terms apply to

JAMES BROWN,
DAVID WATSON,
Executors.

Lamar township, Dec'r 3d 1823

3ts

NOTICE

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CENTRE AND KISHACOQUILLIS ROAD COMPANY,

ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED,

That an election will be held at the house of *John Kerr,* Potter township, Centre county, on the first Monday of January next, to elect

ONE PRESIDENT,
TWELVE MANAGERS, &
ONE TREASURER,

to conduct the affairs of the company for one years.

FORSTER MILIKEN, *Treas'r.*

November 27th 1823.

S. W. Hull,
Saddler

Intending to leave Bellefonte, on or about the first of January, most respectfully solicits payment from those indebted to him.

Bellefonte, Nov. 17, 1823.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, an Apprentice to the CABINET MAKING business, a boy from 14 to 16 years old, whose character as to sobriety and industry can be well recommended. Apply to the subscriber, living in Philipsburg

JOHN B. MEEK.

A Stray.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Boggs township, Centre county, on the 10th of October last,

Red Steer,

with some white on his back, supposed to be between two and three years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

JOHN KIRK.

Nov. 20th 1823.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, living in Potter township, Centre county an indented apprentice to the shoe making trade, named

JOHN LONG,

aged about 20 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair, fair complexion, and had on when he went away, a wool hat a dark roundabout and brown hollan pantaloons. The above reward will be give, but no thanks, to any person who will apprehend said runaway All persons are also warned not to trust or harbor said runaway on account of the subscriber.

JOSHUA WAY.

Potter township, Oct'r 1, 1823.

STRAY OXEN.

STRAYED from the subscriber living at Rock Iron Works, Centre County, some time during the summer, six or eight Oxen and young Steers, branded with a small brand on the horns thus "P. B." Any person giving information where they can be had willbethankfully rewarded, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

PHILIP BENNER.

Oct. 3, 1823.

NOTICE.

All persons are cautioned not to take an assignment on a note of mine in the hands of Peter Goff, for twenty dollars, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law, being obtained from me in a fraudulent manner.

JOSEPH CRANDLE.

Clearfield county, Oct. 14th 1823.

ELIJAH REEVES,
Clock and Watch-Maker,

Informs the citizens of Centre county, that he carries on the above business in all its various branches, in the Borough of Bellefonte, next door to the office of the "PATRIOT," where he will thankfully receive all orders in his line of business. He will work on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce An apprentice to the above business will be taken, if application be made soon.

NOTICE.

The subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have now in complete operation the

CARDING MACHINE

formerly owned by Rankin & Steel. The rolls shall be made in the best manner and on the shortest notice. They also have in complete oppefation a

Cotton Machinery;

where yarn of any quality may be procured, suitable to the accommodation of every person wishing to purchase. They also have a number of looms for the purpose of weaving, suitable to all kinds of country work. They respectfully invite those who have heretofore patronised them to continue to do so; and all those who are favorable to domestic manufactures are most respectfully solicited to extend their patronage. Work shall be done with dispatch and on the most reasonable terms.

LAMBERT & BROTHERS.

NOTICE.

The subscriber purchased from *John Rowe,* a tract of land in Halfmoon township, Centre county, part of the consideration whereof he paid, and gave his notes payable in shoes for the balance, viz. One for $174 17 cents dated 22nd February 1823, payable 1st July 1823, on which has been paid $122; another for a like sum, of the same date, payable 1st of July 1824; another for a like sum of the same date, payable 1st July 1825 As a difficulty has arisen as to the title of Mr. Rowe, I hereby forwarn all persons not to take an assignment on these notes as I will not pay them until the title is perfected.

WILLIAM LIGHTY.

Halfmoon, September 6, 1823.

BENJAMIN SNYDER,

Informs the public and his friends that he has rented, and has in complete operation,

SMITH'S MILLS,

near to and adjoining the Borough of Bellefonte. Those who may favor him with their custom may rest assured that their work shall be done in the best manner, and with despatch. He pledges himself to give general satisfaction; and solicits a share of the public patronage.

10 Dollars
REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Monday the 6th inst. an indented apprentice to the Boot & Shoe making named

Joseph Hamilton,

about 19 years old, 5 feet four or five inches high, dark hair and dark complexion. He had on when he went away a bottle green cloth coat, about half worn, blue jacket, Nankeen Pantaloons, and new shoes. It is supposed he has gone towards Sunbury or Bellefonte. Any person apprehending the above boy and delivering him to the subscriber in Lewistown, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges paid.

HENRY BUTLER.

October 2..

A Bargain to Be had.

To be sold at private sale, a tract of land situate in Halfmoon township containing 106 acres, eighty of which are in a high state of cultivation, with about ten acres of first rate meadow and 200 bearing Appletrees. The buildings are a large square log house and bank barn. Also a tract of timber land of eighty acres lying contiguous For terms apply to

Jacob Koffman.

Halfmoon, Nov. 13, 1823¶untf¶np

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned not to take an assignment of a Due Bill from *BERNARD DOUGHERTY,* for the sum of three hundred and eleven dollars and seventy-seven cents on the Centre and Kishacoquillis Turnpike Road Company. The said Due Bill although drawn in my name and the said Bernard's, yet the whole sum for which it calls for is coming to me; he having obtained it from me in a fraudulent manner.

MICHAEL M'CORMICK

Spring township, Dec'r 11, 1823.

CONDITIONS.

OF THE BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

The price of this paper is TWO DOLLARS per annum—but if paid in advance, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length than breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates. *Which must be paid in cash* at the time of insertion.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

WHICH WILL BE CAREFULLY REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY AT THIS OFFICE.

United States Branches,	¼ ct. dis.
Boston,	1 do
New-Hampshire,	2 do
Connecticut,	1 do
New-York City banks	par
New-York country notes	1 to 5
New-Jersey.	
Trenton,	1 dis
Mount Holly,	par
Cumberland,	do
Newark,	do
Brunswick Bank,	do
Sussex Bank,	do
State Bank at Trenton,	do
At Elizabethtown	do
At Morristown	do
At Patterson	do
At Brunswick	do
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia notes,	par
Germantown	do
Easton Bank,	do
Camden	do
Chester county Bank,	do
West Chester	do
Montgomery county Bank,	do
Northampton Bank,	do
Lancaster Bank,	do
Harrisburg Bank	do
Farmers bk. of Reading,	do.
BANK NOTES AT A DISCOUNT.	
Far. Bank Bucks co.	1
Carlisle Bank,	1½
New Hope Bridge,	1
Bank at Milton,	15
Chambersburg,	1½
York Bank,	1½
Gettysburg,	1
Swatara Bank,	1
Pittsburg Notes,	1
Centre Bank	6
Columbia bridge com.	2
Greensburg	8
Brownsville	6